

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA,  
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for  
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE  
OUTPOSTS  
A Comprehensive and Complete  
Record of the  
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST  
is given in the  
HONGKONG WEEKLY  
PRESS,  
With which is incorporated the  
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT  
Subscription, paid in advance,  
\$12 per annum. Postage to any  
part of the World \$2.

# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

No. 16,045. 號五十四零千六萬一第 日一十月八年元統宣 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24TH, 1909. 五拜禮 號四十二月九年九零百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

## BABYGRANDS AND UPRIGHTGRANDS

BY  
BLUTHNER,  
GOEBE KALLMANN,  
RACHELS,  
PLEYEL,  
HOEFF & HOEFF  
ROSENKRANZ  
HOPKINSON.

## S. MOUTRIE & CO. LIMITED.

[a40-3]

## KOWLOON HOTEL

THE ONLY FIRST CLASS  
ESTABLISHMENT ACROSS  
THE WATER.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE ROOMS To Let  
with or without Board.

O. E. OWEN,  
Proprietor.

[a592]

## ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORTLAND CEMENT.  
In Casks 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per cask ex Factory  
In Bags 250 lbs. net \$3.45 per bag ex Factory  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 29th April, 1909. [a627]

## PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

### TIME TABLE.

#### WEEK DAYS.

7.00 am.  
7.20 am. to 10.00 am. Every 10 minutes.  
10.00 am. to 11.00 am. Every 15 minutes.  
11.30 am. to 12.45 pm. Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 pm. to 1.15 pm. Every 10 minutes.  
1.15 pm. to 1.45 pm. Every 10 minutes.  
1.45 pm. to 2.15 pm. Every 10 minutes.  
2.15 pm. to 3.00 pm. Every 15 minutes.  
3.30 pm. to 5.00 pm. Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 pm. to 6.00 pm. Every 10 minutes.

8.45 pm. & 9.00 pm. 9.45 to 11.15 pm.  
every 15 minutes.

Extra Cars at 3.15 pm. 11.30 pm. and 11.45 pm.

#### SUNDAYS.

8.00 am. to 9.00 am. Every 15 minutes.  
9.00 am. to 9.30 am. Every 15 minutes.  
9.30 am. to 10.30 am. Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 am. to 11.00 am. Every 15 minutes.  
11.45 am. to 12.00 Noon. Every 15 minutes.  
12.00 Noon to 1.00 pm. Every 15 minutes.  
1.00 pm. to 5.00 pm. Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 pm. to 6.00 pm. Every 15 minutes.  
6.00 pm. to 7.00 pm. Every 15 minutes.  
7.00 pm. to 8.00 pm. Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS at 8.45 pm. & 9.00 pm. 9.45 to 11.15 pm. every half hour.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1909. [a549]

### NOTICE.

WE beg to inform our Lady Customers that our Establishment will be CLOSED at 6 p.m. every day, commencing from 15th September, for one month only, owing to our FASTING HOLIDAYS.

HOOSAIN-ALI & Co.,

14, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1909. [a41]

## PEARSON'S HYCOL

(CO-EFFICIENT 18/20)  
The most POWERFUL DISINFECTANT in the WORLD. Guaranteed 18/20 TIMES more effective than pure Carbolic Acid under GOVERNMENT STANDARD TEST on TYPHOID GERMS. Certificate of strength given to each buyer. NON-POISONOUS and NON-IRRITANT to HUMAN and ANIMAL life. NON-CORROSIVE.  
ONE GALLON will make 400 GALLONS of Efficient Disinfectant.

PERFECT EMULSION IN WATER.  
PRICE ... \$ 300 PER 1 GALLON DRUM.  
" ... \$1250 " 5 GALLON DRUM.  
" ... \$ 250 " 1 GALLON IN BULK.

## PEARSON'S SAPONIFIED GRESOL

CO-EFFICIENT 10; IN 1 GALLON DRUMS. } To be obtained from usual Dealers.  
5; IN 1 " } Prices on application.

Ask other Manufacturers of Fluids for a GUARANTEE of the GERMICIDAL STRENGTHS of their products (in relation to Pure Carbolic Acid) under the STANDARD TEST on TYPHOID GERMS, and then compare the result with our HYCOL. This is the only way you can arrive at the Germ Killing Properties and at the true value of a GENUINE DISINFECTING FLUID.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,  
SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA & JAPAN  
FOR PEARSON'S ANTISEPTIC CO., LD.

[a113]

## NOTICE!

## THE NEW LIQUOR DUTIES! LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE NOT ADVANCED THEIR PRICES OF LIQUORS, AND  
WILL NOT DO SO UNTIL THEIR EXISTING STOCKS ARE  
EXHAUSTED.

REGULAR RETAIL CUSTOMERS

will be supplied at old rates until further notice.

WHOLESALE QUANTITIES CANNOT BE SUPPLIED.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1909.

[a33]

## CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS

OF

LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

BRANDY ★★★★★

" ★★★★★

" ★★★★★

WHISKY, PAUL MALL

" JOHN WALKER & SONS'

" OLD HIGHLAND

" C. P. & CO.'S SPECIAL

" BLEND

PORT WINE, INVALIDS

" DOURO

" SHERRY, LA TORRE

" AMOROSO

" BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.

PRICES

ON

APPLICATION.

THE ABOVE ARE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

SIEMSEN & CO.

HONGKONG AGENTS.

[a51]



## "AQUIRIUS."

A PURE,  
DISTILLED TABLE WATER  
IN  
QUARTS, PINTS AND SPLITS.

TELEPHONE No. 75.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,

15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1909.

[a35]

## PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

### S.S. "MACEDONIA."

(10,500 TONS.)

CAPTAIN C. D. BENNETT, R.N.R.

THIS THROUGH MAIL STEAMER FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON  
VIA BOMBAY WILL LEAVE HONGKONG ON MARCH 19TH, 1910,  
STAYING AT BOMBAY 24 HOURS ONLY AND IS DUE TO ARRIVE AT:-

MARSEILLES . . . . . APRIL 16TH.  
LONDON . . . . . APRIL 23RD.

FARES TO LONDON:-

1ST SALOON £71.10 SINGLE; £108.14 RETURN.  
2ND " £48.8 " £72.12 "

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,  
SUPERINTENDENT. [1075]

TRADE

The GOLD MEDAL for Quality in the  
France-British Exhibition has been awarded to



## "WHITE HORSE" WHISKY.

MACKIE & CO. DISTILLERS LTD.  
LAGAYTULIN DISTILLERY, ISLAY.

Estab. 1742.

MAKES  
OBTAINABLE AT ALL STORES  
OR FROM THE

SOLE AGENTS:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NOTE.-Any persons proved guilty of re-filling our empty bottles with inferior Whisky will be refused our price. [a34]

PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

## IN 25 DAYS TO ITALY

BY THE

## MAGNIFICENT N.D.L. LINERS:

TONS. REG.

"PRINCESS ALICE" - 10,911 - ON MARCH 23RD.

Capt. P. GROSCH.

"KLEIST" - 9,000 - ON APRIL 6TH.

Capt. O. PAHNKE.

"PRINZ LUDWIG" - 9,630 - ON APRIL 20TH.

Capt. F. V. BINZER.

CALLING AT NAPLES; GENOA; ALGIERS; GIBRALTAR AND SOUTHAMPTON  
TO LAND PASSENGERS.

Early Booking Recommended,  
For Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & Co.,  
GENERAL AGENTS.

[1226]

## LONG HING & CO.,

17, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

DEALERS IN:-

PHOTO GOODS of all descriptions,  
EASTMAN KODAK FILMS.

&c., &c.

DEVELOPING & PRINTING

A SPECIALITY.

[a809]

## BREWER & CO., LIMITED.

PEDDER STREET-Adjoining Main Entrance HONGKONG HOTEL.

TELEPHONE, No. 66.

### CANTONESE EASILY MASTERED

If you start at the beginning.  
Learn the native way-the Chinese way-the  
same way that a Chinese child learns at school

### 權有識智

(Knowledge is power)  
CHINESE REFERENCES  
By FRANCIS LOBBEIN CUYDE.

Being a translation of Chinese School Text  
Books explaining the various meanings, com-  
monly applied to each character, called from the  
best dictionaries and other sources.

1ST READER ... \$2.50

2ND " ... \$3.25

The English in Chinese, by J. Bromley

Names, with many Maps and

Illustrations ... \$16.50

The Life and Letters of Lafcadio Hearn,

by Elizabeth Bisland, in 2 Volumes 19.00

The New Spirit in India, by Henry

W. Nevins ... 9.00

### NEW SHIPMENT JUST ARRIVED

OF

DOHERTY TENNIS RACKET;

ALSO

SLAZENGER'S CHAMPION-

SHIP, 1909, TENNIS BALLS.

PACKED IN AIR TIGHT TINS.

We make a Speciality of Fountain Pens,

carrying a representative Stock of

the following:-

Onoto Self-Filling Fountain Pen.

Conklin Self-Filling Fountain Pen.

Waterman Ideal Fountain Pen.

Moore's Non-leakable Fountain Pen.

[a32]

By Appointment to H.M. the King.  
**BOVRIL**  
Tempt you to Eat and  
Feeds you.  
Always insist upon  
Bovril, and see that  
you get it.

## HOTELS HONGKONG HOTEL

FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Dining accommodation for 300 Persons.  
String Band Plays during Tiffin and Dinner.  
Well Furnished Reception Rooms.  
Private Bar and Billiard Room for Hotel  
Residents.  
Electric Lifts to each Floor.  
Electric Lighting and Fans.  
Telephones on every Floor.  
Every Comfort.  
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.  
Ladies' Clock Rooms.  
Matron in attendance.  
CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS.  
A. F. DAVIES, Manager.  
[a42]

## KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.  
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.  
Hot and Cold Water throughout.  
Electrically Lighted; Electric Fans (if  
required).  
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.  
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.  
For Terms, &c., apply to the  
MANAGER.  
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a998]

## "KINGSOLERE," PRIVATE HOTEL.

APPROACH FROM KENNEDY ROAD AND  
MACDONNELL ROAD.  
Telephone No. 134.

Telegraphic Address: "SACHSOLA."  
A.B.C. Code, 5th Ed.  
ELECTRIC LIGHT, Hot and Cold Water  
throughout. Billiards, Tennis, Croquet,  
putting green and fine stabling for horses.  
Proprietress, Mrs. G. SACHSE.  
[a45]

## "BRAESIDE," PRIVATE HOTEL.

STANDING in its own grounds with Tennis  
and Croquet Lawns, Large Airy and  
Well Furnished Rooms, every home comfort.  
Fine View of the Harbour.  
Telephone, No. 690.  
Apply to- MRS. F. W. WATTS,  
"Braeside," 20, Macdonnell Road,  
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a44]

## "BOA VISTA" (HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH CHINA). MACAO.

THE Hotel is under European manage-  
ment and most strict supervision as to  
food, cleanliness and hygiene of the place.  
All comforts of a home.  
A most pleasant retreat for those desiring for  
a few days rest and quiet.  
Comfortable accommodation for travellers  
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque  
colony of Macao.  
Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.  
Two steamers (the Sui An and Sui Tai) daily to  
and from Hongkong; and two steamers to and  
from Canton, give easy communication with  
both these centres.  
Cable Address-"BOAVISTA"  
For Terms, apply to  
[a196] THE MANAGER.

## VICTORIA HOTEL

SHAMEN-CANTON.  
MANAGER-MR. H. HAYNES.  
Telegraphic address-"VICTORIA, SHAMEN."  
SITUATED ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.

## MACAO HOTEL.

MACAO  
Telegraphic address-"FARMER, MACAO."  
SITUATED IN THE CENTRE OF PRAYA GRANDE  
Both Hotels electrically lighted, and under  
experienced European Supervision.  
GUIDES AND CHAIRS PROVIDED.  
Every information and Special attention given  
to Tourists.  
REASONABLE RATES.  
WM. FARMER,  
Proprietor.  
[a1623]

## THE GRAND HOTEL

DIVISION STREET, KOBE.

FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

COMFORTABLE & AIRY BEDROOMS  
Situated in close proximity to the Harbour  
and Railway Station.

BEST WINES AND LIQUORS SUPPLIED.

Special arrangements for a long stay.  
F. DOMBALLE,  
M. MAILLE, Proprietaires.  
[a461]

## THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

## BUTTER.

"HONEY-SUCKLE" brand, \$1.00 per lb.

"DAISY" brand ... 80 "

"DAIRYMAID" brand ... 70 "

"BUTTERCUP" brand ... 65 "

[563]



## INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO.  
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

## CLARET.

Per Case Per Case  
1 doz. Qts. 2 doz. Pts.

St. ESTEPHE	8.00	9.00
St. JULIEN	10.00	11.00
LA ROSE	13.00	14.00
CHATEAU HOUTBRION LARRIVET	19.00	20.00
CHATEAU MOUTON D'ARMAILHACQ	23.00	24.00
CHATEAU PONTET CANET	25.00	—
CHATEAU LA TOUR CARNET	30.00	—
CHATEAU RAUZAN	44.00	—
CHATEAU LAFITE	50.00	—

The above Clarets, imported from the well known firm of CHAS. RANCOULT ET FILS, are of exceptional value, and guaranteed to be the genuine product of the Juice of the Grape.

Clarets from the Celebrated Chateaux above mentioned are too well known to comment, and we can confidently recommend them as mature and in fine condition.

A. S. WATSON & CO.  
LIMITED,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS

AND KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1909. [29]

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ONLY communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only. No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supply for Cash. Telegraphic Address: PRESS. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lieber. P. O. Box, 34. Telephone No. 12.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES ROAD  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 24TH 1909.

For several years past the Government of Hongkong has been spending a large sum annually prosecuting warfare against the malaria-spreading mosquito, and it is an item of expense which must continue to appear in the Budget statement for many years to come. In almost every part of the world where malaria is one of the diseases that flesh is heir to, the sanitary authorities are carrying on a similar campaign—covering stagnant pools by petroleum, draining swampy marshes, or "training nullahs" down the hills, as we have been doing for the last ten years in Hongkong. It may interest the local authorities to learn that a new plan for eliminating the mosquito is being tried at Hoboken, the city on the west side of the Hudson River, opposite New York, and it is claimed for the new plan that it can be tried with very small expense compared with the large outlays which are now made on ditching and oiling. It is the simple method of allowing a certain weed to cover the pools. The plant, called the azolla, has been brought from the German colonies in Africa to Wilhelmshaven, which is described as "a place surrounded by stagnant waters and swamps, infested with mosquitoes and in whose vicinity hundreds of cases of malaria have occurred." And although the proximity of the sea and the abnormally cool temperature of last summer had an unfavourable influence on the semi-tropical plant's growth, yet it is

stated to have "covered the experimental waters in a short time with a layer three inches thick which suffocated all the mosquito larva below, and prevented the living insects from depositing their eggs in the water." Consequently, we suppose, there was a remarkable improvement in the health of the people of Wilhelmshaven, though the report does not say so. The experience of Wilhelmshaven must, however, have been satisfactory, for it has led to the introduction of the plant into America, and, as we have said, experiments are being made this year on several marshy places at Hoboken where the mosquito breeds. No doubt the method is cheap, and if it is as successful as it is claimed to be, the azolla plant will be in demand in all parts of the world. We pass on to the local authorities the information as to the discovery, though we are ourselves unable to see how the plant could be extensively employed here to exterminate the mosquito. His habitation here is largely in the hills and the training of nullahs will probably remain the most effectual means of keeping him from swarming, but in a flat country like Shanghai and the neighbourhood, where, we understand, the campaign is waged against the anopheles with petroleum, the azolla plant may prove a more effective weapon of warfare if it really has all the virtues that is being claimed for it. Perhaps, too, it may have its uses in such districts as Shaohkiwan, where recent investigations into the cause of the prevalence of malaria have resulted in recommendations involving a considerable expenditure of public money.

M. Fleutiaux, the French postmaster at Canton, was yesterday entertained to dinner on a flower boat by members of the French community prior to his departure for home on leave.

At Kuala Lumpur, a Mr. Macdonald, who is charged with culpable homicide by causing the death of a coolie at U. U. P. mine, has been committed for trial to the Assizes. The Chinese of Kinta are interested in the case.

Before Mr. F. A. Haszard at the Magistracy yesterday thirteen natives were charged with playing fan-tan in a house in Chang Street West. They were found guilty and the three keepers were fined \$25 each, and each of the players \$3.

Cholera prevails at or in the district of Ying-kow, Newchwang and Antung-Hsien, the *China Times* says, and the Japanese authorities in Japanese and Korean ports are exercising quarantine measures in respect of arrivals from those ports.

The wireless installation in connection with the Imperial Chinese Telegraphs is to use a normal wave length of 600 metres, and it is expected that it will under ordinary circumstances be able to communicate within a radius of 175 miles.

At the annual meeting of the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society held yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. R. M. Smith was elected president, Mr. Murray Stewart was elected vice-president, Mr. David Wood, secretary, and Mr. G. Mackay Dalry, treasurer. Messrs. Armstrong, Bonnar, Forbes, Macdonald and Ormiston were appointed members of committee. It was decided to celebrate St. Andrew's day with the usual ball on 30th November next.

A new weekly paper has appeared in Shanghai. The *Torch* is its title, and its purpose is to serve as "a weekly beacon for Far Eastern finance, commerce, insurance, shipping, law, etc." Its articles on Chinese affairs are thoughtful and well written, and we imagine the new publication will appeal to the Shanghai public especially on account of its refreshing criticism of the municipal affairs of the Settlement.

At the Magistracy yesterday before Mr. F. A. Haszard a young Chinese maid-servant was charged with stealing a quantity of clothing and two gold rings from her mistress. She denied the charge, and informed the Court that her mistress struck her, in consequence of which she departed with her own clothing. A pawnbroker testified to the girl pawning the stolen property at his shop, and his Worship sentenced her to one month's imprisonment.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—  
On the 22nd at 5.05 p.m.—Signals lowered.  
The depression has entered the coast to the West of Swatow.  
On the 23rd at 12.15 p.m.—The barometer has risen quickly on the S. and S.E. coasts of China, the depression having filled up.  
Pressure has given way considerably in N. China, owing to a depression, which is advancing Eastwards over the Lower Yangtze.  
Pressure is high probably over the Pacific in the neighbourhood of the Loochoos. The returns from Formosa and Japan are, however, not in hand.  
Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.11 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—  
Hongkong & Neighbourhood... W. winds, moderate to fair.  
Formosa Channel... S. and S.W. winds, fresh.  
South coast of China between... Same as No. 1.  
Hongkong and Loochoos... N.W. winds, moderate.  
South coast of China between... Hongkong and Hainan... moderate.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraphic Message Copyright Ordinance 1894]

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

## THE ROYCOTT MOVEMENT IN CHINA.

Tokyo, September 23rd.

Boycott propaganda in China is spreading, and the Tokyo Government is strongly representing the seriousness of the movement to the Government at Peking.

[REUTERS' SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

## THE HURRICANE IN AMERICA.

London, September 23rd.

Monday's hurricane in the Mississippi valley was accompanied by a tidal wave at Louisiana.

Serious damage was done along the coast, and the cotton and sugar crops in the interior have been damaged.

In the vicinity of Baton Rouge (a city 130 miles above New Orleans) damage to the extent of over two million dollars is reported, and scores of persons perished.

## COTTON GROWING IN GERMAN COLONIES.

London, September 23rd.

Herr Dernburg, the German Minister for the Colonies, has started on a tour through the cotton districts of the United States in connection with a scheme for promoting cotton growing in the German colonies.

## THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA.

London, September 23rd.

Mr. Crane, the new U. S. Minister to China, has been entertained at a farewell banquet in New York. In the course of a speech Mr. Crane said he believed China had great problems to solve, and that she was perfectly capable of solving them alone if kept free from menace. China would require much foreign material for development, and America was determined to have her share.

## AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

London, September 23rd.

The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary personally decorated Herr. Bethmann-Hollweg, the new Chancellor of Germany, with the Cross of St. Stephen.

## BRITISH POLITICS.

MR. BALFOUR AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON TARIFF REFORM.

London, September 23rd.

Mr. Balfour, leader of the Parliamentary Opposition, addressed a most enthusiastic meeting at Birmingham, and read a letter from Mr. Joseph Chamberlain in which he expressed the hope that the House of Lords would force an election.

Mr. Balfour made a strong declaration in favour of Tariff Reform and denounced the Budget. He declared that if only an appeal to the people were forced between Socialism and Tariff Reform he would have no doubt of the result.

Mr. Chamberlain, being too ill to be present, listened to the speech through an electrophone, and declared it to be the most important that Mr. Balfour had yet delivered.

How to be beautiful—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Charmante, Lait Charmant and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Charmant will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd. Sole Agents, [453]

## THE RAILWAY SENSATION.

MR. BUTLER WRIGHT AT CANTON.

Mr. Butler Wright was brought up at the British Consulate at Canton yesterday in connection with the charges of embezzlement preferred against him. Accused arrival on board the steamer *Anhui*, which was two days overdue, in charge of Detective Welsh of Shanghai. He landed about seven o'clock and went to the Victoria Hotel, but did not proceed to the Consulate until some time after ten o'clock. Mr. L. Giles, Vice-Consul, conducted the proceedings in the absence of Mr. Fox, Acting Consul-General. Mr. Frank Groves, engineer-in-chief of the Chinese section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway was in attendance on behalf of the prosecution.

The accused, who was neatly dressed, appeared quite composed. Prior to the proceedings he read letters which were handed to him at the Consulate, and in conversation he seemed quite confident as to the result of the trial.

The proceedings, which were purely formal, were commenced by the Vice-Consul reading the charge in the following terms: Frank Groves, engineer-in-chief, Canton-Kowloon Railway, duly sworn, complains that William Butler Wright, chief accountant, Canton-Kowloon Railway, did on September 14th, 1908, and again on December 30th, 1908, transfer without authority from his official account standing in the name of the Chief Accountant of the Canton-Kowloon Railway in the International Banking Corporation at Canton, to his private account in the same bank the sums of \$5,000 and \$13,000 as is shown by the bank statements therewith produced, and the said Frank Groves charges the said William Butler Wright with fraudulently embezzling the said sums of money, the property of his employers. Sworn: the third day of September, 1909.

Detective Welsh, of the Shanghai Police Force, went into the witness box and said—Last Thursday I received a warrant from the British Consul-General at Shanghai to receive over William Butler Wright from the British gaol at Shanghai and escort him to Canton. We arrived here this morning.

The warrant was produced.

The Vice-Consul (to Mr. Groves)—Do you want to make an application?

Mr. Groves—Yes. I want to make an application for a remand.

The Vice-Consul—Mr. Wright's barrister has written to ask for a remand until Monday, the 27th instant. Will that suit you?

Mr. Groves—Yes.

The Vice-Consul—There will be a remand then until the 27th of this month at ten o'clock and the accused will be allowed bail in two sureties of \$10,000 each. You will have time. The inspector will take you to the hotel where you can write letters or attend to other business. If you cannot get the sureties, you will be detained in Hongkong in custody.

Accused—Thank you.

This terminated the proceedings, Mr. Wright being transferred from the custody of Detective Welsh to the charge of a petty officer from one of the British gunboats.

## CANTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

22nd September, 1909.

## IMPERIAL CHINESE TELEGRAPHS.

The French Consul sent a letter to H. E. the Viceroy, calling his attention to a joint complaint sent by the French firms here, about the frequent interruptions in the telegraph lines. A breakdown in the lines is reported every week, and the foreign merchants thereby suffer considerable inconveniences and loss. A similar complaint in the form of a letter signed by the British firms has also been communicated to Mr. H. E. Fox, the Acting Consul-General, for communication to the Chinese authorities. It is to be hoped the Telegraph Administration will give the matter their prompt attention.

## FIRE AT HONAM.

On Sunday midnight there was a fire at Honam. It originated in a fan-tan shop by the fall of a large floor lamp such as are usually hung at the doorways of fan-tan shops. About 30 houses were destroyed by this fire, but happily there was no loss of life. A poor deaf man was most severely burnt about the body.

## THE WEATHER.

Yesterday afternoon we had a good fall of rain, and to-day also we had a downpour. This has cooled the atmosphere, and the effect of the rain on the standing crops will be very beneficial.

## CHARTERED BANK DIVIDEND.

The Manager of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China kindly informs us that he received from the London Office yesterday a telegram advising that an interim dividend has been declared for the past half-year to 30th June, 1909, at 15 percent. per annum, free of income tax.

## MISHAP TO H. M. S. "FLOKA."

H. M. S. *Floka*, Captain J. Nicholas, of the China squadron, which left Colombo after recommissioning, returned unexpectedly owing to a mishap to her boiler tubes. It transpired that some of the boiler tubes burst when the cruiser was about 200 miles from Colombo, and the commander decided to put back for repairs.

## A HUMAN QUADRUPED.

Not to be outdone by its sister island Samar, which produced the already famous Samar Twins exhibited at Pocomer Park, the island of Leyte has come forward with a still stranger production, a child two years and five months old and possessed of four feet—a human quadruped.

The child was born of Boholano parents and is strong and healthy. It was born and resides with its parents in the town of Logod and is the offspring of Cornelio and Eleuterio Tomandian. It is the only female of a family of seven children.—*Cebuensis-American (Manila)*.

## LOCAL SPORT.

## THE INTERPORT CARNIVAL.

SUCCESSFUL OPENING DAY.

The annual aquatic sports meeting of the Victoria Recreation Club for 1909, opened yesterday afternoon, and to be continued to-day and to-morrow, is a memorable one, for it marks the first occasion on which an interport swimming team has visited the Colony. The opening took place under most auspicious circumstances. The weather was all that could be desired, the heat of the sun being tempered by a light screen of clouds, while the swimmers were favoured with a slack tide and water upon which there was scarcely a ripple. Mr. C. Leslie, the V.R.C. steward, had supervised the decoration of the Club House with flags, and had also made the most of the space available for the accommodation of spectators by the erection of galleries. In addition to these a lighter had been made fast alongside the bath, and while it enclosed the bath it afforded ample sitting accommodation. The officials were kept busy throughout the day, the excellent handicapping in the local events being responsible for some very close finishes, which necessitated the judges keeping their eyes very wide open. The sport throughout was excellent, and the large attendance of spectators heartily manifested its appreciation of the many gallant bids for honours. It goes without saying that the greatest interest centred in the interport championships. The hundred yards, however, proved a much easier thing for Hongkong than was anticipated, both Humphreys and Claxton beating the Shanghai representatives, McCabe and Prince. Humphreys won by a comfortable margin, while Claxton succeeded in snatching second place from McCabe by a touch. Shanghai scored, however, in the half-mile, when McCabe defeated Cooke by some four lengths. The Shanghai man is a powerful swimmer, and swam throughout the race with the same easy overarm stroke which carried Thomas to victory two years in succession in the harbour swim. The three cheers raised to the winner were thoroughly well deserved. The only stumbling block in the day's programme proved the high diving competition, and in this an *impasse* was reached as the judges, Mr. G. A. Caldwell (Hongkong) and Mr. P. Fowler (Shanghai), could not agree. It appears that while the "swallow" dive is the one in general use in the Colony, the Shanghai swimmers follow the rules of the Amateur Swimming Association, and while the local judges was in favour of giving first place to a local man, the judge for Shanghai held out for first place for a Shanghai competitor.

The officials are:—  
President: His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.  
Chairman: Mr. A. Rodger.  
Hon. Treasurer: Mr. C. D. Silas.  
Hon. Secretary: Mr. F. Lamert.  
Judges: Messrs. M. Melver, J. Rodger, H. B. Bridges, A. N. Kemp and L. E. Lamert.  
Referee: Mr. G. A. Caldwell.  
Starter: Mr. T. Meek.  
Handicappers: Messrs. T. Meek, A. A. Claxton, A. E. S. Alves, A. H. Carroll and H. C. Sayer.  
Official Time-keepers: Messrs. B. Galluzzi and W. A. Cooke.

Results of the various events follow:—

## HUNDRED YARDS INTERPORT CHAMPIONSHIP.

A. Humphreys	1
A. A. Claxton	2
R. W. McCabe	3

Time—55 3/5 seconds.

The draw for places saw the Shanghai representatives on the outer side of the enclosure, and the local men on the inside. The competitors got away with a good start, Humphreys and Prince being slightly in the lead of the other two. Humphreys was the first to turn, being closely followed by Prince, but the pace was too warm for the Shanghai man, and he gradually yielded second place to Claxton. In the third and last length McCabe overhauled the leaders inch by inch, but the end of the race was too near and the distance between him and them too great. Humphreys won by a length and a half, while Claxton just managed to gain second place by a touch.

## TWO LENGTHS RACE.

Burch, R.G.A.	1
T. A. Burke, Buffs	2

Time—46 1/5 seconds.

This event, which was open to the army, navy and police, brought forward four starters, all soldiers. The race from the start was between Burch and Burke, the pair soon out-distancing Morrish and Harris. The last length was a riling one, Burch at times heading Burke and vice versa, until the race ended in Burch's favour by a touch.

## FOUR LENGTHS HANDICAP.

FIRST HEAT: P. M. Remedios, scratch, 1; A. H. Carroll, receives 4 sec, 2.

Bunja got a start of about a length in this event, but both Remedios and Carroll gained considerably on him in the turn. A poor push off by Carroll in the third length enabled Remedios to overtake him, and to follow in pursuit of Bunja. The limit was still a good lead, but it soon dwindled with the final spurt of Remedios and Carroll who gained first and second respectively. Remedios winning by about a length. Time—1 min. 42 sec.

SECOND HEAT: H. C. Sayer, receives 6 sec, 1; A. V. Barros, receives 6 sec, 2.

Rosa soon overhauled Sayer in this race, and was challenged by Sayer for first place in the third length. Wittchell swam well, but the handicap proved too much for him. Sayer still held his lead in the last length, being closely followed by Rosa, while Barros made strenuous exertions to overtake the leaders. He was unable to reach Sayer, but with a splendid spurt he just managed to snatch second place from Rosa. Time—1 min. 44 sec.

## HIGH DIVE.

The unlucky number of thirteen entered for this event, and it may have been that fact which brought about a deadlock. The differences in the methods of diving at Hongkong and in the Northern part kept the interport judges at variance, and they could not come to a decision as to the awards. Seeing that the styles of diving at Shanghai and Hongkong are so different, it would be obviously unfair to either representatives to ask them to compete in a competition which is entirely novel to them; consequently the suggestion that the competitors should try again in one that is not likely to be attended with success.

## VETERANS' RACE.

A. M. L. Soares, receives 15 seconds, 1.  
A. A. Alves, receives 6 seconds, 2.

Time—59 seconds.  
This was a two lengths' handicap open to members over 30 years of age. Soares made good use of his start, and although Lapsley and J. A. S. Alves made great efforts to overtake him they found the pace too warm and were obliged to shuck off in the second length.

TWO LENGTHS HANDICAP.  
FIRST HEAT: P. C. Fenwick and F. L. Rosa, dead heat.

Carroll was overtaken by Fenwick in the second length when Rosa struck out and challenged the leader. A very good race followed between the pair, the result being that both got home together. Time—49 seconds.

SECOND HEAT: R. C. Silva, receives 10 sec, 1; O. R. Chanyut, receives 5 sec, 2.

Chanyut made the pace from the start, but he had a lot to catch up and found his task impossible, Silva winning by a length. Time, 50 2/5 seconds.

THIRD HEAT: R. C. Wittchell, scratch, 1; C. Bunja, receives 10 sec, 2.

The only two in this race were the limit man and the scratch man. Wittchell soon overhauled the others starters, and rapidly lessened the distance between himself and Bunja. With a powerful stroke he covered the final stages of the race, and was successful in beating Bunja by a tip. Time—42 seconds.

FOURTH HEAT: J. M. Rosa Pereira, receives 5 sec, 1; P. M. Remedios, scratch, 2.

This race was between Pereira and Remedios. The latter got over the course well, but was unable to keep pace with the final spurt of Pereira. Time—46 3/5 seconds.

## TEAM RACE.

P. M. Remedios' team composed of H. J. White, C. Bunja, R. Silva, P. C. Fenwick, A. R. Ellis, A. J. V. Ribeiro and F. L. Rosa.

H. C. Sayer's team, composed of W. G. Goggin, P. J. Barrett, M. A. R. S. Barros, W. J. Carroll, H. W. Putman, A. V. Barros and A. S. Ellis.

HALF-MILE INTERPORT CHAMPIONSHIP.  
R. W. McCabe (Shanghai) 1.  
C. J. Cooke (Hongkong) 2.

Time—16 min. 21 seconds.

This was the event in which Shanghai scored, honours falling easily and deservedly to them. The starters were:—Hongkong: C. J. Cooke, J. M. Rosa Pereira, P. C. S. Ross, A. V. Barros, W. Dunk and P. Morrish. Shanghai: R. W. McCabe, D. H. Cooke, C. W. Mayne, J. G. Robinson and P. Fowler.

A good start witnessed McCabe taking the lead, and striking out with an easy yet powerful overarm stroke. He was followed closely by Pereira and Morrish during the first and second lengths, but in the third he increased his lead, and Pereira and Morrish made way for C. J. Cooke, Ross and Robinson. In the fourth Cooke drew into second place, Robinson and Rosa following hard in his wake. In the fifth lap Cooke exerted himself to keep McCabe in hand, but the latter with his fine easy overarm stroke maintained his lead with apparent ease. Cooke struck out boldly in the seventh lap and gained considerably on McCabe, but the Shanghai swimmer maintained his steady pace until he was on the home run. Then he put on a final spurt which defied all Cooke's efforts, and amid frantic cheering he was acclaimed the winner. Ross was third man, coming in some ten yards behind Cooke. As McCabe entered the V.R.C. after the race he was given three rousing cheers.

The sports will be continued this afternoon.

## REPORTED WRECK OF A SMALL STEAMER.

It was reported at Foochow last week that the Japanese steamer *Taiwan*, had been wrecked in the typhoon on the White Dogs with the loss of over 100 passengers and crew. We understand that the *Taiwan*, is a small steamer trading between Amoy in Formosa and northern Chinese ports. No confirmation of this report has reached Hongkong, and we trust it may have no foundation in fact.

## THE NEW TERRITORY MURDER.

At the Magistracy yesterday afternoon before Mr. J. Wood, Li Ng was arraigned on two charges, one of murder and one of cutting and maiming.

Mr. P. J. Wodehouse, Deputy Superintendent of Police, prosecuted, and prisoner was undefended.

Dr. Hartley, Medical Officer in charge of the Railway, testified to being present at the post-mortem held on the murdered woman. There was a wound on the right buttock about four inches long and from two-and-a-half to three inches deep. The wound was a mixture of a stab and cut. Witness considered that deceased bled to death.

Li Luk deposed to being a shroff in the Land Office. The murdered woman was his wife, and lived at Sandang in the New Territory. This was his native village. The accused was his elder brother, and witness knew of no reason why his brother should have killed his wife.

After further evidence the hearing was adjourned.



## SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, September 23rd.

## IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR FRANCIS PIGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

## EXTRADITION PROCEDURE: A PRISONER DISCHARGED.

His Lordship delivered his decision in the case in which the Captain-Superintendent of Police was called upon to show cause why Sun A. Wai, at present detained in Victoria Jail, should not be delivered from custody.

Mr. M. W. Slade, who was instructed by Mr. Otto Kong Sing, made the application for habeas corpus, and Mr. C. G. Ababaster, who was instructed by Mr. H. L. Denys, from the office of the Crown Solicitor, appeared on behalf of the Acting Attorney-General to show cause.

His Lordship said he was sorry in this case to have again to pick a hole in the procedure followed in extradition cases, but he was bound to. On the three important points raised the prisoner was entitled to his discharge on habeas corpus. Two of the points appeared to be very formal, but one of them seemed to His Lordship to go down to the very roots of the administration of justice. A magistrate had no right, nor had any judge, to delay justice. When he had made up his mind, he was bound in duty to deliver his judgment. This, of course, could not be dealt with in any formal way; it was left entirely to the judicial discretion of a judge or magistrate.

There was in France a well-known offence which was called denial of justice, but such an offence was very difficult to prove. In this case he had a letter before him in which it was distinctly stated by the Crown Solicitor that the magistrate had made up his mind. The magistrate stated that he was not prepared to convict on the first trial, as there was only one witness who identified the prisoner as taking part in the robbery. Yet the prisoner, thereupon becoming entitled to his discharge, was brought up on the 4th and remanded again till the 10th. Apparently the second remand was in order that another warrant should be served upon this man. He thought there was a tendency to the compliance in the administration of the law of extradition, and certainly the second warrant could have been undoubtedly executed on this prisoner, and he would not then have been entitled to his discharge. Being entitled to his discharge meant being entitled to be free, and he was not free in prison. The other point was that the magistrate was not sitting in Court. This again appeared to be a very technical point, though it was certainly an important one. A magistrate had both ministerial and judicial duties to perform, and the ministerial functions could not be performed anywhere else except in Court. In taking the preliminary inquiry there were two points; first, the ministerial taking of evidence, and secondly, the ministerial decision as to whether the magistrate should commit. In an extradition case the last duty laid upon the magistrate was ministerial, and no ministerial or judicial functions could be performed out of Court.

Without the proclamation proclaiming a certain place to be a Court, no place was a Court, and this could be decided by the simple fact of how the offence of contempt of court could be committed. It could not be committed in the verandah of a prison, or perhaps in the street. He had been referred to the Magistrate's Ordinance, two sections of which dealt with the place or building in which a magistrate sat. In both places the reference to a court itself entirely with a Court. Therefore he was of opinion that of the steps, certainly the last one taken was not in Court at all, and that vitiated the whole of the proceedings, and entitled the prisoner to his discharge.

Mr. Potter, on behalf of Mr. Slade, asked that the prisoner be discharged without being brought formally before the Court.

An order was accordingly made for the discharge of the prisoner.

## IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR FRANCIS PIGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

## ALLEGED PIRACY.

Leung Shin and Lai Fong were indicted on charges of piracy and receiving piloted goods. Prisoners pleaded not guilty, and the following jury was empanelled:—E. M. Hazeland (foreman), J. J. Lossius, S. E. de Luz, J. Rodger W. Schmidt, F. F. Barretto and W. L. Leask.

Sir H. S. Berkeley, K.C., Acting Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. M. Reader-Harris (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Co.) appeared for the first defendant. The second was not represented.

Mr. Potter said he wished to call his Lordship's attention to the indictment, which contained six counts. The first was piracy; the second, accessory before the fact; the third, receiving piloted goods; the fourth, robbery on the sea; the fifth, accessory before the fact of this robbery; and the sixth, the ordinary charge of receiving. It was a well-known and established rule that where there was more than one felony on one indictment the prosecution should elect as to what charge they would proceed with, because it would be obviously embarrassing to the defence if the prosecution were allowed to add as many felonies as they liked. In point of law they were quite entitled to add twenty felonies, but in point of fact the presiding judge invariably compelled the prosecution to state on which charge they would proceed, and Counsel asked his Lordship to do so in this case.

His Lordship—I understand that to be different ways of looking at the same facts? Mr. Potter—Robbery on the sea and piracy cannot be the same thing, because the prosecution would be obviously embarrassing to the defence if the prosecution were allowed to add as many felonies as they liked. In point of law they were quite entitled to add twenty felonies, but in point of fact the presiding judge invariably compelled the prosecution to state on which charge they would proceed, and Counsel asked his Lordship to do so in this case.

tion would be obviously embarrassing to the defence if the prosecution were allowed to add as many felonies as they liked. In point of law they were quite entitled to add twenty felonies, but in point of fact the presiding judge invariably compelled the prosecution to state on which charge they would proceed, and Counsel asked his Lordship to do so in this case.

His Lordship—It would be very embarrassing if you had to meet two sets of facts, but the facts are the same. Between piracy on the high seas and robbery on the sea there is no difference.

Mr. Potter—There is a very substantial difference. If there is any distinction at all between piracy and robbery on the sea, the offence will be entirely different.

His Lordship—The offence is only the facts that occurred.

Mr. Potter—But the two charges are entirely different.

His Lordship—The facts are the same.

Mr. Potter—That cannot be so. The prosecution have two counts; one of being accessory before the fact, and one of piracy. To be an accessory before the fact a man must have been present; to be a pirate he must have been present. Your Lordship will notice that they have indicted the same man as an accessory and as a pirate. The whole point of my objection is this: if the prosecution wish to establish these six counts they must of necessity bring forward a different class of evidence on every count.

His Lordship—I see a little shadow of difference between the actual crime and the accessory before the fact.

Mr. Potter—Apparently there is a difference between piracy and robbery at sea. If there is, the difference is this: The Crown must prove that these mariners were put in fear, and by reason of that fear the goods were taken, and taken against the mariners' will: that is piracy. Robbery at sea has nothing to do with putting mariners in fear of their lives, and that must embarrass the defence.

His Lordship—It seems to me that a simple way is to charge them with robbery within the waters of the Colony.

The Attorney-General—I will do that to save time, but I am not bound to. I will make the charges "robbery in the waters of the Colony, and receiving stolen goods," and will enter a *repleat* *prosequi* as to the other charges.

The Attorney-General then informed the Court and jury that the charge was brought under sub-section 2 of section 31 of Ordinance 5 of 1865, robbery by two or more persons armed.

His Lordship—Is not there any clause in this Ordinance about Admiralty jurisdiction?

The Attorney-General—I don't think there is in this Ordinance. We are not dealing with an offence within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty. Proceeding, the Attorney-General said the story the jurors would hear related by witnesses was one which showed a carefully planned attack upon a junk, skillfully executed and safely accomplished. That the prisoners had been subsequently brought before the Court was due to the activity, the intelligence and the skill of the police in handling the charge after the facts which were brought to their knowledge, which was not for several days after the offence was committed. The facts shortly were as follows: On the 18th July last a junk named the *Sun Pak Hop* left Hongkong harbour for Saitung with a large cargo on board, valued at about \$14,000. She left the harbour about 3.30 in the afternoon and reached Chungchai or Dumbell Island about 6 or 7 p.m. on the same day. There being then no wind, she anchored some short distance off the island. She had on board a crew of thirteen men, including an accountant who had charge of the cargo on behalf of the owners thereof. About nine o'clock that night the people on the junk heard two blasts of the whistle of a steam launch. The launch next ran alongside, and three men boarded the junk. One or more of them informed the accountant, whom they came across first of all, that they were officers of the law, and demanded to see his permit for carrying arms. As a matter of fact, in the cargo of the junk there were four revolvers, 200 rounds of ammunition, and a number of pounds of powder. The accountant said he had a permit, and turned to get it. As soon as he turned, however, a bag was thrown over his head, and he was bundled into a sort of cabin. Four or five of the crew were put in with him, and the place was fastened up. The next thing he became aware of was the tramping of many feet on the deck above him, then the sound of the anchor being hauled up, and after that the movement of the junk through the water, which continued for some hours. Then followed the rattling of a chain and the anchoring of the junk. After many hours the anchor was hoisted again, and the junk sailed away, and ultimately, after several days' confinement in this cabin, where he and the other people were from time to time fed by rice being let down, there was a bump and jolt, and subsequently they were let out to find that they were stranded on a sandbank miles down the coast. That was all the accountant could tell, and the history was taken up later when the police made investigations. The accountant was only one of the thirteen on board the junk who could be called as a witness. The others were dispersed over all parts of China, and had not returned to the Colony. The accountant, however, made a complaint to the Chinese Authorities and in due course he was forwarded on to Hongkong, where information was laid with the police, and inquiries were set afoot. The result of these inquiries led to the arrest of the two prisoners in Hongkong, but that there were a good many others engaged in this bold, daring and successful robbery the jury would have no doubt at all when they heard the evidence. With coolness and intelligence the robbers brought the junk into the harbour, with the crew in the hold, and shipped the goods to Macao and Wuchow. The first prisoner admitted shipping the goods, but said he was only a broker in the transaction. The Attorney-General asked the jury to investigate the case with great care, because it was a very serious matter indeed that an offence such as this could have been committed here. He was sure that hardly a person in the room would believe that such a thing could have happened in these days, and in our waters. It appeared to be incredible. He asked the jury to investigate the case thoroughly, so that if the prisoners were guilty they would not escape, while, at the same time, if they were innocent, they would be allowed to go free.

After evidence had been called the hearing was adjourned.

## SHANGHAI TRADE.

Messrs. Ilbert & Co.'s latest Price Goods Market Report says:—The explanation of the quietness that has prevailed over our market during the past week can only be attributed to the unwillingness of the Chinese to pay the high rates now asked by producing centres. Our current prices are so considerably below replacing cost, it is not surprising, therefore, that very little buying has as yet been done for the spring trade, while on the other hand it is hardly to be expected that Manchester prices will give way. Dealers generally are reacting on a hand to mouth policy, their requirements being apparently supplied by the auctions, where prices on the whole do not indicate that particular strength, which should be disclosed by the present position of cotton and the small stocks held in the consuming districts.

In Shanghai money is plentiful enough, the stock of Sycee amounting in value to something like 260 lakhs of taels, besides which the Banks hold a stock of some 80 lakhs of Mexican Dollars, while the Native Banks have discounted day to day paper to the Foreign Banks to the extent of 150 lakhs of Taels, which shipping of produce through the Foreign Banks will liquidate as usual. It is useful to note that before the connection with the imports of silver from London and America of say, £1,500,000 Sterling, the stock of silver was only 182 lakhs with nothing out to the Native Banks to-day, including loans also mentioned of 150 lakhs to Native Banks, we arrive at resources of something in the neighbourhood of 410 lakhs of Taels of silver. China has been a considerable purchaser of silver, statistics, according to Messrs. Finley and Alding's annual, for the year up to the week ending 22nd August, show that £1,553,200 worth of silver had been exported from London to China generally, as against £1,000,000 for the corresponding period last year of £516,400. The total export for 1908 being £741,400, and in 1907 only £497,350. In fact China has not purchased so much silver since the year 1900, when the export from London amounted to as high a figure as £2,669,884.

So far as Shanghai is concerned £426,000 has been exported direct to India and £175,000 to Hongkong, a great portion of which has, we understand, already found its way to India, while other parts of China have taken some 40 lakhs of taels only.

There are no signs at present of how China is going to absorb the enormous accumulation of funds here, and Hongkong is said to be similarly burdened with Silver and Dollars, while Eastern Banks are reported to hold heavy purchases of forward silver in London as cover for purchases of produce bills on Europe, in the absence of activity in imports. When local prices get into closer touch with Manchester and America new business will no doubt release silver both in China and London.

## PRIMITIVE PERSIA.

A Consular report by Major Ducas, the British representative in Persia, on the trade of the Consular District in 1908 supplies some interesting information as to the primitive habits of the inhabitants of the interior of the country. "The district of Kerman and Persia," says Major Ducas, "is situated in the south-east corner of Persia. Its capital, Kerman, is situated in the north-west of the district, about 300 miles from Bunder Abbas, on the Persian Gulf. It is on the top of the great central plateau of Persia, at an altitude of some 6,000 ft., and between it and the other large towns of the plateau—Teheran, Isfahan, Shiraz, Yazd, and Khashan—there is no range of mountains or any obstacle to a road or railway. It is the only large town on the plateau which can be reached from the sea without any such obstacle, or to which a road or railway would entail as heavy expense or engineering difficulty, and some day it will be the chief large inland town on the main southern route into Persia. But in the meanwhile, although the caravan route has no mountain to surmount, has good water all the way, and halting-places with provisions at convenient intervals throughout, it is worse provided with transport than any route in the world connecting a town of 60,000 inhabitants with a busy seaport only 350 miles away. There is no organised service of transport, and consignees are entirely at the mercy of a few ignorant and short-sighted camel drivers, who flatly refuse to take any unusually shaped package at all, and even for merchandise packed specially will unblushingly make a written contract to deliver within eighty to ninety days at a rate of 18 toman per Khawar, or £12 lbs. per ton. The shortest time I have (in two and a half years) known a caravan to arrive has been thirty-five days, and that was by the shortest route of under 300 miles. At such a rate a camel covers two and a half miles an hour, this means an average day's march of four hours, with first half of the day in working order, took twenty to thirty days to deliver a weekly mail from Bunder Abbas, and now letters drop in at intervals of five to six weeks. Telegrams from Kerman to Bunder Abbas go up to Teheran, from there to Bushire, from Bushire to Herat by cable, and from Herat to Bunder Abbas by boat. When one happens to be available. With the main artery through which it ought to flow in such a state, it is surprising as it might be. By a general abstention from the payment of any taxes the purchasing power of the people has been kept up and the demand has exceeded the supply in most of the commodities which have managed to get through to the town. From a trade point of view the education of the people is practically untouched. Their wants are still almost confined to necessary food and scant clothing. Obtaining easily these simple wants, and having no knowledge of any others or means of satisfying them, nearly a quarter of the year. Though not a third of them really keep the fast, practically no work is done throughout the month of Ramadhan. It is equally impossible to get anything done during the month of Muharram. From Nasoor till the thirteenth day after every moon, woman and child is holiday-making, and every month of the Malahomed calendar has one or more 'gads' or 'kalks', which are kept as holidays. In the winter, if there is a heavy fall of snow or a particularly cold snap the houses close and everyone sits indoors over a charcoal brazier."

## THE TYPHOON AT FOCHOW.

## GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

The Fochow Echo of the 18th inst. gives the following account of the typhoon which struck Fochow on the 15th:

In the early hours of Wednesday, the 15th inst., Fochow was visited by a typhoon of unusual severity, and although it raged for not more than six hours it easily ranks as the most violent of any typhoon which has visited this port for the past twenty years. On retiring to rest on Tuesday night very few of the community had any idea that before morning they would be roused to do battle for their houses and homes and, in fact, the Chinese floating population, usually so correct in their judgement as to the near approach of a typhoon, ridiculed the idea of any such thing impending. The evening of Tuesday was calm with bright starlight, and certainly gave no indications of being the forerunner of a storm of such great severity. Therefore it is not to be wondered at that when the wind commenced at about three a.m. practically no-one was prepared and the toll taken from the river folk was exceptionally heavy. The wind increased in violence rapidly, reaching its full force at about 6.30 a.m. when the barometer in the Club registered 29.10, and there is no doubt that had it continued at its full strength for any considerable length of time few houses would have been left in Fochow. As it was, practically no houses escaped unscathed, all being more or less seriously damaged and presenting all the evidences of the fury of the wind. Several houses were uprooted, others lost shutters and walls, while in the case of Jardine's house the chimney fell through the roof and on to the bed of the Manager, who, luckily enough, had just left that particular spot. At the Chinese Girls' School a chimney fell through, the debris falling immediately in front of a girl who was standing in the door frame in the room below.

## UNEXAMPLED DESTRUCTION.

The scene on the Hill was one of unexampled devastation and ruin. Trees of some 200 years old have been uprooted and damage to the shade trees has been done to an extent such as will take many years to remedy, while the telephone services—Native and Foreign—have been wiped out. The banks of the river for miles were littered by the wrecks of the various craft, while large ocean-going junks were huddled together in every conceivable style of confusion. Many junks were ashore on the end of Chun Chow Island, the houses at that point having been smashed by the undesirable visitors. Horse-boats without masts, sampans and boats bottom up, cargo boats with decks awash were to be seen at all points, while the houses all along the banks of the river were hanging in all conceivable shapes, just as though they had been struck by dynamite. The pontoon and jetty on the Ewo Bund had disappeared, two deep water steamers were lying alongside Messrs. Siemsen & Krohn's Jetty, and ketches from the many boats which had sunk with cargoes from the various depots on the other side of the river) was floating in oily masses on the surface of the water. As for the oil installations, the match factory and sawmills on the North side, all these caught the full force of the blow, and the damage done to buildings there has been enormous. They look more as though they have gone through a bombardment than of having met the force of a gale of some six hours' duration.

## AT PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

Up to the time of writing we have not received full advice as to the damage done at Pagoda Anchorage, although we understand that the Customs House there has suffered severely and all the gigs have been lost with the exception of one. It is quite impossible for us to state with any degree of accuracy what the death roll amounts to, but we are thankful to say that we have not to record any fatal results among the Foreign Community, although many narrow escapes took place.

## DAMAGE AT KULIANG.

At Kuliang, the hill resort, enormous damage has been done to the many houses dotted round the hills, and had the typhoon occurred a few weeks earlier we are certain that we should have had to record the death of some of the occupants. Luckily enough, practically all the missionaries, who occupy the great majority of the houses during July-August, had already left, but the ladies still remaining at Kuliang suffered a night of horror and anxiety. The house occupied by Dr. Churchill and family was entirely swept away, and it was only after they had spent some hour and a half sheltering under a boulder that they were able to reach a neighbouring house there to obtain covering other than the night clothes in which they had escaped from the ruins of their house. Possibly, as fuller details come to hand, further dreadful experiences by other sojourners on the hilltop will reach us. In passing, we cannot help remarking that every now and again similar experiences are met with at Kuliang, and we are apt to wonder how long people will be content to endanger their lives and limbs by occupying houses so unsited to the weather conditions which are to be met with in such an exposed position as Kuliang. Only the best and finest buildings should be erected there, and yet, with a few noteworthy exceptions, the class of house found there is quite unsuited to the strains it is called upon to bear.

## BUILDERS IN GREAT REQUEST.

Builders are in great request by everyone, and they will certainly reap a rich harvest during the forthcoming week. The crops of olives and oranges in the districts surrounding the port have been practically ruined, and this will go to materially swell the monetary loss occasioned by the typhoon which in other directions cannot fall short of twenty lakhs of dollars.

On Thursday, finding that there was but small hope of the speedy re-erection of the land line between here and Sharp Peak, the Telegraph Co. forwarded several messages to the cable station by launch, hoping that these messages could be despatched thence. Merchants were greatly disappointed to find when the launch returned here on Friday morning that no communication could be made with the outside world, as the cables from Sharp Peak were interrupted and had been ever since the typhoon. They were also informed that it would be several days before they might expect the service to be resumed. The Telegraph Co. are now arranging to forward their messages by steamer to Amoy and Shanghai respectively, but, naturally, such makeshifts cannot be other than unsatisfactory to the Tea merchants, who are, or rather were before the cables parted, busily engaged in obtaining orders for the Odong crop, the market for which has just opened. The best thing the port could have done would have been to have called a Chamber of Commerce meeting, declared the Hong closed till the cables were again in working order and everybody here gone to sleep till it was possible to do something in tea. There is only one style of business possible at present, and that is, any trade connected with bricks and mortar.

## DAMAGE DONE TO CARGO BOATS.

We have ascertained that the loss to the fleet of cargo boats amounts to over fifty boats, the available number to-day being about forty only.

## THE IRREPRESSIBLE JOKER.

From "Windy Notes" in our Fochow contemporary we make the following selections:—Many of the Fochow community have tiles loose this week.

Powerful is money but not powerful enough to buy a share in a builder's business in Fochow nowadays.

Adversity acquaints us with strange bed-fellows, but what price Alfred's latest—to wit, one chimney?

MacDougal called his house coolie loudly during the early hours of Wednesday and was surprised that the menial did not reply or appear. Why should Mac expect that a typhoon should so change the "Olo Custom" of his house?

## AN ENGLISH DETECTIVE IN BARCELONA.

## INSPECTOR ARROW'S DIARY.

The following extracts, telling the story of the recent troubles in Barcelona, are from the diary of Mr. Arrow, who was formerly Inspector of the Criminal Investigation Department at Scotland Yard, and is now at the head of a similar department in Barcelona.

Sunday, July 25.—Barcelona in its normal condition on Sunday, fasting and rejoicing. Bull-fight, theatres and restaurants crowded from morning till night.

Monday.—A strange quietness—a sense of impending trouble. Shops partly closed and without customers. Groups of people in the streets talking in subdued tones. Although the tramway cars are running, traffic generally is absent. We hear that in Gracia (the most important suburb) the strikers have begun to demolish the tramway-cars and to barricade the streets with paving stones and lamp-posts. In the Paralelo, too (one of the poorest and most populous districts), the people have begun to erect barricades in all the streets leading to the Rambla (the principal thoroughfare of the city).

In Sans also—a manufacturing district—are being erected. This movement has taken the authorities by surprise. The Civil Governor at mid-day made an attempt to suppress it with the police at his disposal. Firing began at three o'clock in the Rambla and other parts of the city. The Civil Governor, finding that he could not deal with the outbreak, immediately handed over the city to the military authorities, of which the Captain-General is the head. At 4 p.m. a state of siege was proclaimed by the Captain-General, who having regard to the weakness of the garrison and the seriousness of the movement, wisely concentrated his efforts upon limiting the outbreak to the districts where barricades had been erected, and made no attempt to dislodge the revolutionaries. The night was comparatively quiet. All points of vantage in the Rambla and the centre of the city were held by the military and police. Some churches and convents in outlying districts were sacked and burned. The revolutionaries searched for arms and ammunition, and seized the contents of a large store in the Paralelo.

## THE SECOND DAY OF CRISIS.

Tuesday.—The entrance to the streets leading to the disaffected districts was held by soldiers, police, and civil guards, who shot down anyone appearing at the barricades. The centre of the city, where are the principal banks, barracks, warehouses, and residences, is thus secured. The defenders, however, are greatly harassed by shots from the balconies and roofs in the centre of the city. The night passed quietly in the centre of the city, but in the outlying districts many of the oldest parish churches and a large number of convents, schools, and seminaries were destroyed by incendiary fires. Some fires took place in the centre of Barcelona, but the soldiers and police were powerless to prevent them. The Captain-General issued a proclamation that from nine o'clock to-morrow morning all people must remain indoors; that the windows and shutters of all houses and buildings must be closed, and that no doors must be opened. As if by common consent a truce lasted until after nine in the morning. After that hour firing from roof and balcony became general, and continued throughout the day. The soldiers and police replied. At night troops arrived from Reus, Tarragona, and Majorca.

## ATTACKING THE BARRICADES.

Wednesday.—The Captain-General now found himself strong enough to attack the barricades. Nearly opposite to the Grand Hotel is the Calle Conde de Asalto, a long narrow street leading from the Rambla to the Paralelo. Here were strong barricades held by the revolutionaries. Soldiers were marched into the Rambla in single file and in skirmishing order. They took cover behind trees and in doorways near the end of the Calle Conde de Asalto, after firing several volleys made a rush down the Calle and took cover in the doorways. The positions vacated by these soldiers in the Rambla were instantly filled by other soldiers, who opened with volleys, and then rushed down the street to cover. Meanwhile the first contingent had advanced to new cover further down

# THERE IS SKILL AND THOROUGHNESS OF CONSTRUCTION IN ALL PIANOS

## WE IMPORT

STAMPING THEM IN EVERY WAY

SUPERIOR VALUE

BUILT THROUGHOUT FOR

THIS CLIMATE.

ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.

[36]

the street in the direction of the barricades. These operations were repeated until the force in the Calle was strong enough to assault the barricades and carry them with the bayonet. In other parts of the city artillery lent its aid to the assault. Thus through the day the storming of the barricades went on until all were in the hands of the soldiers. The streets in their possession, the military and police searched the houses and took many prisoners, who were marched through the streets tied together with ropes to the barracks of Montjuich. During the night more troops arrived, and comparative tranquillity reigned in the streets held by the authorities. More convents and churches were burned.

## MYSTERIOUS RIFLE FIRE.

Thursday.—The streets are occupied by soldiers, who sleep in the doorways and other sheltered places with watches pacing before them. Again the truce lasted till nine o'clock, and many people availed themselves of this indulgence to go in search of food and of missing friends. After nine the firing began again. Meanwhile orders had been given that all shutters on the streets were to be opened, and all windows closed and kept clear of curtains so as to give uninterrupted view into houses. A brisk fire was kept up from roofs and balconies on the troops below. In consequence of this the soldiers took possession of the roofs. A mysterious fire continued to puzzle the soldiers and civilians confined in their houses. The discharge seemed to come from all sides, yet close at hand—often it seemed in the very room where no armed person was to be seen. In the Grand Hotel it was supposed that some revolutionaries had got access to the roof, and the police were summoned to dislodge them. The first policeman who put his head above the roof was shot dead. A firing came from a house some streets away, found that the shots had come from a man armed with a Remington rifle and explosive bullets. The bursting of the explosive bullets explained the mysterious sound of close fire. Puzzled by this discharge the soldiers fired wildly into roof and balcony until the case fire was sounded.

## THE COMING OF TRANQUILLITY.

Friday.—People began to look out of their windows, and saw the roofs in possession of the troops, who now appeared to have control over every point of vantage. Firing began again at nine o'clock, but was weak, and died down quickly. Houses were carefully searched for arms and ammunition and suspects. The early afternoon was so peaceful that many people ventured out into the streets. At five o'clock a strange thing happened over the centre of the city. A continuous rattle of what might have been masonry was heard on the tops of the houses and in the streets. The people rushed to cover, and soldiers and police began to fire wildly at an unseen enemy. Many believed that the revolutionaries were upon them in numbers undreamed of. This continued for an hour or more, yet nobody appeared to have been hurt. What was this mystery? It may have been rockets unaimed in the daylight and intended to spread terror. This at any rate was the last terrible, yet harmless, demonstration in Barcelona. The night passed in tranquillity, though more attempts were made to burn churches and convents in distant parts of the city.

Saturday.—People again ventured forth and the Military Governor at 11 a.m. issued the welcome order that doors and windows might be opened. A factory in the suburbs was burned because the owner would not pay the wages of men who had not been at work during the week.

During the whole of this week Barcelona was isolated from the rest of the world. Railways, telegraphs, telephones, steamers—every means of communication was cut off. In many places there was no light, and no news reached the city or left it.

Sunday.—Such is the character of the Catalonians that to-day, though martial law is still in force, the life of the city has resumed its normal course. Restaurants and cafes are crowded, and newspapers have begun to appear for the first time after six days.

## MR. HARRIMAN'S SUCCESSOR.

Mr. Robert Scott Lovett, general counsel for the Harriman system, has been appointed to succeed the great financier recently deceased. Attorney Lovett is only forty-nine years old and secured his education outside of college and university, says an American contemporary. He has made a specialty of railroad law since his admittance to the bar at Houston, Texas, in 1882, being connected at different times with all the railroads in Texas. For several years he has been general counsel for the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific, and affiliated lines, and president of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company, in politics he is a Democrat. (Harrington.)







TO LET

**A HOUSE** in Wong Nei Chong Road.  
A HOUSE in RYON TERRACE.  
OFFICES in PRAYA EAST, Blue Buildings and No. 16B, Des Voeux Road next to the Hongkong Hotel.  
FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1909. [97]

TO LET

**GODOWNS**, Nos. 95, 96 and 97, PRAYA EAST.  
Apply to—  
CHATER & MODY,  
Victoria Buildings,  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1909. [29]

TO LET

**STORAGE**,  
FOR COAL, TIMBER, &c.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1909. [98]

**TO BE LET**, a Portion of MARINE LOT No. 255 at NORTH POINT, suitable for above Purpose. EXTENSIVE WATER FRONT. DEEP WATER.  
Also FOR SALE, Portions of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 35 on PRAYA EAST. Approximate AREA 45,000 SQUARE FT. 99 YEARS' LEASE. For Particulars, apply—  
GEO. FENWICK & Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [96]

TO LET

**GODOWN**, No. 5A, DUDDELL STREET.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1909. [98]

TO LET

**NO. 2 BEACONSFIELD ARCADE**, facing the Parade Ground.  
PREMISES lately vacated by Messrs. Gordon & Co., known as 21, Whitefield, Shaikwan Road.  
PREMISES at SHAMSHAN, CANTON, now in occupation of the Canton Kowloon Railway. The EYRIE, No. 13, Peak. Six Rooms, Tennis Court and very large Garden.  
BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, 2 Rooms on 1st Floor, well suited for Offices.  
DWELLING ROOMS and OFFICES in Queen's Road Central.  
GODOWNS in Duddell Street.  
HOUSES in BELLIOS TERRACE, Robinson Road, newly painted and color-washed, exceptionally cheap rentals.  
FOR SALE—TOR OREAR, at Peak, commanding a magnificent view of the Harbour and adjacent islands.  
Apply to—  
LINSLEY & DAVIS,  
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings,  
Hongkong, 30th August, 1909. [100]

TO LET

**NO. 26, WYNDHAM STREET**, containing 6 ROOMS.  
Apply to—  
E. A. & C. F. CARVALHO,  
14, Arbuthnot Road,  
Hongkong, 4th August, 1909. [1036]

TO LET

**IN NO. 6, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL**, OFFICES and GODOWN.  
In No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Victoria Building, Rooms suitable for Offices.  
ROOMS in College Chambers No. 31, Wyndham Street.  
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 15th September, 1909. [1054]

TO LET

**NO. 1A, WYNDHAM STREET**, suitable for SHOP and OFFICE, etc. lately occupied by Weismann Ltd. for Tiffin Rooms.  
Apply to—  
YEE SANG FAT & Co.,  
Opposite General Post Office,  
Hongkong, 21st June, 1909. [871]

TO LET

**GODOWNS** Nos. 7, 8 and 10, and the Top Floor of No. 3, (Tang Lap Ting's Godown East Point).  
Immediate Possession. Rent exceptionally moderate.  
Apply to—  
KAM FOK,  
No. 107, Wellington Street,  
behind the Stag Hotel or Keeper of No. 6, Godown on the Spot.  
Hongkong, 28th May, 1909. [797]

TO LET

**NO. 1 and 3, MORRISON HILL**. Also OFFICES at No. 2, PEDDER STREET.  
Apply to—  
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 31st May, 1909. [807]

TO LET

**FIVE ROOMED HOUSES** at Kowloon.  
1 ROOM on First Floor of "Hotel Mansions," with use of Bath Room, suitable for Office or Living Room.  
NEW and COMMODIOUS SHOPS, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Immediate Possession. Cheap Rentals.  
KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yarmat, Area 85,200 square feet with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.  
Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.  
Hongkong, 29th June, 1909. [909]

TO LET

**DUNHAYN**, 33, ROBINSON ROAD, 52, CAINE ROAD.  
Apply to—  
HO U MING,  
81, Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong, 7th September, 1909. [1177]

TO LET

**NO. 1, CANTON VILLAS**, Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1909. [1035]

TO LET

**ONE SPACIOUS GODOWN**, No. 125, Watchdog Road.  
Apply to—  
REUTER, BRÜCKELMANN & Co.,  
Hongkong, 20th September, 1909. [911]

TO LET

**2 ROOMS**, on 1st Floor, Hotel Mansions from 1st October next.  
Apply to—  
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
Alexandra Buildings,  
Hongkong, 6th September, 1909. [1171]

TO LET

**NO. 158, PRAYA EAST**.  
Apply to—  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 25th September, 1909. [1232]

TO LET

**POPULAR SUMMER RETREAT**.  
ONE of the BEST HOUSES at Kuliang, the beautiful Summer Resort and Sanatorium, near Fochow, to be let, fully furnished, for the whole season. Apply to Office of this paper for references.  
Fochow, 22nd May, 1909. [794]

TO LET

**NO. 1, OBSERVATORY VILLAS**, Kowloon. Five-Roomed House; Electric Lights and Tennis Court.  
"BRAND BUNGALOW," Kowloon. A Small Garden attached. Moderate Rental.  
HOUSES in LYEMOON VILLAS, Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.,  
14, Des Voeux Road,  
Hongkong, 24th August, 1909. [399]

TO LET

**NO. 2, ELLIOTT CRESCENT ROBINSON ROAD**, Six Roomed House, with Outhouse, Commanding a Fine View of the Harbour.  
Apply to—  
F. X. D'ALMADA & CASTRO,  
33, Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong, 7th July, 1909. [936]

TO LET

**NO. 1, GARDEN ROAD**, Kowloon. Eight-Roomed House and Tennis Court.  
Apply to—  
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,  
9, Pedder's Hill,  
Hongkong, 14th August, 1909. [1073]

Apollinaris  
"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

SUPPLIED UNDER ROYAL WARRANTS OF APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING AND H.H.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.  
For Table Use and Mixing with Wines and Spirits. [958-1]

MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS, NAGASAKI.

CODE WORD: "DOCK"  
A.I. A.B.C. and Engineering Code Used.  
NEW DOCK NOW OPEN.  
DOCK No. 3.  
Extreme Length... 722 feet  
Length on Blocks... 714 "  
Width of Entrance on Top... 96 "  
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 80 "  
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 34 "  
DOCK No. 1.  
Extreme Length... 523 feet  
Length on Blocks... 513 "  
Width of Entrance on Top... 88 "  
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 77 "  
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 64 "  
DOCK No. 2.  
Extreme Length... 371 feet  
Length on Blocks... 350 "  
Width of Entrance on Top... 65 "  
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 53 "  
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 22 "  
PATENT SLIP.  
Suitable for vessels up to 1,000.

THE WORKS are well equipped with LATEST PLANTS and APPLIANCES to undertake BUILDING or REPAIRING SHIPS, ENGINES, and BOILERS, and also ELECTRICAL WORK.  
A LARGE STOCK of MATERIALS is always kept on hand.  
The COMPANY has the powerful steamer "OURA-MARI" (712 tons, 70 L.H.P.) specially built for SALVAGE PURPOSES equipped with necessary gear, always ready.  
Short Notice. [905]

THE RIGHT AGE TO MARRY.

**GIRL TENNIS CHAMPION AND HER BETROTHAL.**  
The absorbing question of what is the right age to marry has once more been brought to the fore by Miss May Sutton, the famous American lawn tennis player, who, when quite a girl, won the English championship at Wimbledon in 1907. Miss Sutton has created an extraordinary sensation in California by her original way of announcing that her betrothal to Mr. George Ham, the son of a Mexican banker, is broken off because she is not old enough. "Call it jolly," Miss Sutton is quoted as saying. "At all events, I am free and intend going to England to play the game of my life."  
The noted lady tennis player, in the course of an interview, developed views on matrimony in the following postscript terms: "No woman, she said, 'should marry before twenty-five. I stand by that statement. In the first place, no woman before that age is sufficiently matured. She does not know her own mind, and has not had experience enough. It does not seem to me right that a woman should have to learn her duties after she is married. She should be ready to step into her place in society as a full-fledged matron when she becomes a wife."  
"In America a woman has more to do with the selection of a husband than in the older countries. Parents have little to do with her choice beyond advising, and when a girl is young such advice is not appreciated. Hence it is of the utmost importance that American women at all events should have a large experience of man and the world before she takes the important step of choosing a partner for life."  
"It does not mean to say that all youthful marriages are unhappy, but many, many, of them are. Look at the divorce courts of America. They have a terrible but entirely deserved notoriety because the divorce evil is appalling on the coast. Divorces in this country are due in my opinion to the large number of youthful, ill-considered marriages."

"I am perfectly sure, therefore, that true love hath my heart and I his I shall remain in maiden meditation, fancy free."  
THE COURTESY OF CARDIGAN'S ADVICE.  
The Countess of Cardigan, who was born only just after the days of the Regency and married the most popular hero of her day, thus expressed her views on the subject:  
"I was married in 1838," said the countess, "and my opinion is that no girl knows her own mind in her teens; or at least she did not when I was young. It is all very romantic and charming at eighteen, but no girl really knows the heart of a man until she is in the twenties. A man at twenty-eight is forty-eight in experience, and hence can be a school-room beauty permanently disposed of. She who has filled the happy youthful years of a man's life. 'Cynics scoff at these turned down pages. Believe me, they are the most sacred of any. For the beauty of realisation give me the fulness of a man's love, the perfect marriage, when, after years of disappointment, he meets the one woman who gently knits his lost ideals and bids him forget. Not that forgetting brings happiness, but it brings repose."  
"My advice is, as my first husband, the most chivalrous and popular hero of the Crimean War, I had known him when a mere girl, and my husband's admiration had gradually ripened into love. Lord Cardigan never disappointed me. I was no longer in my teens, but with the loss of the first glamour of youth there came the appreciation of maturity. I could recognise the salient points of the man, far more than I ever could judge them from the critical standpoint of a girl who has nothing to forgive."

"THE HAPPIEST MARRIAGES."  
"My advice is—Never marry too young. The chain of love becomes intolerable when it is hampered with the links of doubt and disillusion which cling round later love. Far better is it to meet on common ground, as natural sympathies, such as to forgive the other's faults and to say: 'Let us begin again, then to begin hoping and live unsatisfied."

"No, the happiest marriages are those that understand all and forgive all, as the French say. Know your own mind thoroughly, its capacity for forgiveness, its power of sympathy, before you ask any woman to face life's battles with you. And dear young people, never lose your friend when you gain your lover!"  
"I agree with Miss May Sutton in her ideas as to the marriageable age. She is quite right, but as to the ideals in marriage, what could I quote better than the most human and charming words spoken by Jessica Falconer in 'The Choir Invisible':  
"Oh if you ever marry, don't make the mistake of treating the woman as an ideal. Treat her in every way as a human being. Exactly like yourself, with the same temptations. And, as you have some mercy on yourself despite your faults, have some mercy on her despite hers."

"On the other hand Mrs. Stannard, the novelist, who is well known to John Strange Winter, gives her opinion in favour of early marriage, disagreeing upon this point with both Lady Cardigan and Miss May Sutton. Mrs. Stannard says:  
"Can Lady Cardigan, or even a champion tennis player go one better than Nature? I doubt it. It is the fashion to-day to try out upon marriage, to regard it as an antiquated obsolete custom, only really necessary for the benefit of Colonies and family estates. But that is wrong. We were made, all of us, to marry; and those of us who, for some reason not known to ourselves, do not, or cannot, marry are put in a mildly, making a mistake or are unfortunately placed. Most women, and men, are more truly happy when they are married, and the sooner they marry the better chance of happiness they will have."

"I not only believe in boy-and-girl marriages, but I believe they are practically the only marriages. And I am the more firmly convinced as I progress on my journey through life that, in the event of second marriages or late marriages, which have been delayed for good reasons, those who do marry, be they within at most five years of each other in age. Only yesterday a lady told me quite seriously that men ought to marry women much younger than themselves because women age more quickly than men. She could bring no special evidence to bear on the argument, but was possessed of a general idea to that effect."  
"I believe that Lady Cardigan herself married when she was well over thirty, and it must not be forgotten that she married a hero, and also that he only lived for one year. Marriage, in the usual experience, is for a longer time than this; it is for life. I venture to say, therefore, that Lady Cardigan is not in a position to speak personally. I should not touch upon this point if she did not cite her own marriage as an instance."  
"At the same time I cannot forget that my grandmother and my mother-in-law were both married at eighteen—my mother being twenty-two, the other twenty-one; both had large families, and both retained the unswerving affection of their husbands to the day of their death."

"I some years ago asked a friend of mine who had married when he was twenty-one a girl of seventeen how he felt about early marriages after his experience of fourteen years. He thought for a minute and then he said: 'Well, it might have made a difference; but, nothing on earth could give me back those fourteen years.'"  
"No, no; in marriage there is no binding up of wounds, no forgiving and forgetting, no patching up of bygone mistakes. But let marriage be what it was meant to be in the beginning—the perfect union of perfect love. If this were the rule, and there were not so many momentary considerations brought into the marriage question, we should have very little work for the divorce courts. Fathers and mothers would be more of an age to their children, and therefore more sympathetic to them."

AN EXPERT OPINION ON CHINESE RAILWAYS.

Mr. Haraguchi, the well-known Japanese engineer, who has been serving for some time in the capacity of Technical Adviser to the Department of Railways in China, has just returned to Tokyo and been interviewed by a representative of the Kowloon Shikima. He makes some very interesting remarks about Chinese railways. The manner of their construction is criticised very severely by him. He says that there is an utter want of system or economical management. Competition is not resorted to in placing contracts, and materials are purchased in the most haphazard manner. The consequence is that the cost of construction has been enormous. The cheapest rate hitherto achieved has been 150,000 yen per mile, and in one case as much as 210,000 yen was spent. Considering that in Japan the average cost of construction has been about 35,000 yen per mile, and that labour and materials are as cheap in China as they are here, this enormous difference of cost is startling. Of course, the difference in gauge has to be taken into account, but even allowing fully for that, it should be possible to build lines in China for about 40,000 yen per mile. The performance shown in operating the lines is scarcely less marked. Thus on the road between Peking and Tientsin, which may be compared to the Tokyo-Yokohama line in Japan, only three trains run daily. On the Peking-Tungchow Railway, which corresponds with the Koku line, there are only two trains daily, whereas in Japan 20 or 30 are run, and on the Peking-Changchiakow road there is only one train. All these defects were frankly pointed out by Mr. Haraguchi in a recent interview with Chang Chih-ting, who, in spite of his age and his infirmities, is said to be as keen as ever about the railway question. The idea in Peking now is that the Yeh-Han and the Chuan-Han Railways should be made model lines, the work of constructing them being left out to competing contractors, and an intelligent system being pursued in every respect. Mr. Haraguchi has pointed out that the great desideratum is some expert knowledge of railway construction among officials; and in response to that opinion Mr. V. K. Tuan has entrusted his younger brother to the Japanese engineer's care, not only for purposes of practical observation in Japan, but also that he may be scientifically instructed. Mr. Haraguchi speaks in the highest terms of Chang Chih-ting. He feels that he himself, much as he respects the official, can not do too much to acquire the old statesman's confidence and friendship. It was mainly owing to Chang that an arrangement was made for employing Japanese experts in the proportion of one-half on the Yeh-Han Railway, an arrangement which Chang declared to be valid, wherever the capital for constructing the line was obtained or whatever change of official personnel might take place in Peking.—Japan Mail.

EX-GOVERNOR'S SUICIDE.

SAD EFFECTS OF LONG SERVICE IN WEST AFRICA.  
A London telegram of the 17th inst. states:—Sir Ralph Denham Raymond Moor has committed suicide by swallowing cyanide of potassium. From the inquest a verdict was returned of temporary insanity, following insomnia, from which the deceased suffered as the effect of West African fever.

The deceased was K.C.M.G., created in 1897. He was High Commissioner, Southern Nigeria, from 1900 and retired October, 1903. He was born in 1860 and was son of the late W. H. Moor, M.D., Buntingford, Herts. in 1893. Adrienne Burns, widow of J. Burns, Esq., home. Served District Inspector, Royal Irish Constabulary, 1881-91; Deputy Commissioner (Civil) Protectorate and adjoining native territories, 1892-93; Acting Commissioner and Consul-General, 1893-95; Commissioner and Consul-General, Niger Coast Protectorate, 1896-1900.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The I.G.M. str. *Derfflinger* left Shanghai on the 22nd instant at noon, and may be expected here on or about the 24th inst. at 9 p.m.  
The Aprax str. *G. Aprax* from Calcutta left Singapore on the 22nd instant at night, and may be expected here on or about the 28th instant a.m.  
The I.G.M. str. *Goeben*, which left here on the 26th ultimo at noon, arrived at Genoa on the 22nd instant at 11 p.m.

**THE SEEKER AFTER HEALTH**  
Is always glad to hear of a medicine that has been frequently tried in complaints similar to those from which he may be suffering, and that has proved uniformly successful. Such a remedy is BEECHAM'S PILLS. For half a century they have been doing incalculable good, and all who suffer from troubles traceable to disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, or Kidneys, should not delay a single day, but at once provide themselves with, and begin a course of.

**SHOULD TAKE**  
These pills. They are a skillful combination of valuable vegetable extracts in precise proportions, and act naturally and gently on the organs at fault, even a few doses showing most marked results. Those who desire a sound digestion and active liver, steady nerves, pure blood, buoyant and good spirits, should not delay a single day, but at once provide themselves with, and begin a course of.

**BEECHAM'S PILLS.**  
Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9d., 1/1 & 2/9.

**SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO.**  
SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE BETWEEN THE FAR EAST AND EUROPE, VIA DAIREN.  
SUMMER SCHEDULE.  
THRICE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently equipped Sleeping, Dining and 1st class Cars, operated between Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with the Dairen-Shanghai Direct Steamer Service by the S.S. "Kobe Maru" and "SAIKO MARU" (2877 tons each).  
NORTH-BOUND.  
Leave—Shanghai (Steamer) ... Thursday  
Arrive—Dairen ( " ) ... Saturday  
Leave—Dairen ( " ) ... Monday or Tuesday  
Arrive—Mukden ( " ) ... Tuesday  
Leave—Mukden ( " ) ... Friday  
Arrive—Changchun ( " ) ... Saturday  
Leave—Changchun ( " ) ... Sunday  
Arrive—Harbin (Russian Train) ... Monday  
Leave—Harbin ( " ) ... Wednesday  
Arrive—Dairen ( " ) ... Saturday  
Arrive—Shanghai ( " ) ... Sunday

Connecting at Harbin with { State Express for Moscow, Wagon-Lite for Moscow, State Express for St. Petersburg. }  
SOUTH-BOUND.  
Leave—Harbin (Russian Train) ... 9 a.m.  
Arrive—Changchun ( " ) ... 6 p.m.  
Leave—Mukden ( " ) ... 7 p.m.  
Arrive—Dairen ( " ) ... 210 a.m.  
Leave—Dairen ( " ) ... 1230 a.m.  
Arrive—Shanghai ( " ) ... afternoon.

Connecting at Harbin with { State Express from St. Petersburg, State Express from Moscow, Wagon-Lite from Moscow. }  
\*Russian Train time is 23 minutes earlier than S.M.R. time.  
TICKET AGENCIES—The Company's Railway and Steamer Tickets are obtainable at all the Agencies of the International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. and Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son.  
RAILWAY HOTELS—YAMATO HOTEL (Tel. Add.: "YAMATO") At Dairen (with enlarged accommodation), Port Arthur and Changchun, all under the Company's management.  
FUSHUN COAL.  
FRESH STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND AT DAIREN AND NEWCHWANG DEPOTS.  
SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY, DAIREN.  
Tel. Add.: "MANCHU". Codes: A.B.C., 5th Ed., A.I. and Lieber's. [137-72]

**INSURANCES**  
NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.  
WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE CO.  
TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1908 £19,121,310.  
I. Authorised Capital ... £5,000,000  
Subscribed Capital ... £2,500,000  
Paid-up Capital ... £1,250,000  
II. Fire Funds ... £3,207,751 7 10  
The undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
110, Agents.  
Hongkong, 14th August, 1909. [908]  
NOTICE.  
Having been appointed AGENTS in Hongkong for the WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, and are prepared to accept approved European and Chinese Risks at current Rates.  
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
Hongkong, 18th August, 1909. [1083]

AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND HOUSE OF COMMONS.  
**THORNE'S OLD VAT**  
PER CASE  
SCOTCH WHISKY  
SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG, CHINA & MANILA  
A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.  
RIGAUD'S KANANGA OF JAPAN TOILET WATER  
Beware of imitations.  
RIGAUD & Co. PERFUMERS 8, rue Vivienne, 8 Paris-France

**AN IDEAL TONIC**  
FOR THE STOMACH AND LIVER.  
When your head is dull and heavy, your tongue furred, your bowels costive, and you awake in the morning fagged and worn-out, with no relish for breakfast and a craving for work. When you feel done-up and good-for-nothing, have no appetite, no energy, no interest or ambition, your stomach and liver need help, and need it sorely. Indigestion is poisoning your blood and sapping your vitality. You need the digestive tonic—  
**MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP**  
Mother Seigel's Syrup will cure you. It will clear your head and clean your tongue, renew your appetite, stimulate the action of your stomach and liver, regulate your bowels, make food nourish you, and give you new strength, new energy, new life. As a digestive tonic and stomachic remedy it has no equal.  
**CURES INDIGESTION**  
INVIGORATES THE SYSTEM PURIFIES THE BLOOD.  
Also in Tablet Form, Price 2/9.











## POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

## Mails from EUROPE VIA SIBERIA.

Date of Despatch from London.	Date due in Hongkong.	Vessel.
1st September	To-morrow	Derfanger.

The Sydney, with the French Mail of the 27th August, leaves Saigon on Friday, the 24th inst., at 7 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 27th inst. afternoon. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 24th July.

FOR	PER	DATE
Hobow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Singapore	Friday, 24th, 8.00 A.M.
Quang Chow Wan, Hoibow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Hanoi	Friday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Sui Tai	Friday, 24th, 1.15 P.M.
Manila	Anhui	Friday, 24th, 3.00 P.M.
Samarang and Sourabaya	Monmouthshire	Friday, 24th, 3.00 P.M.
Welshel and Tientsin	Yamaguchi	Friday, 24th, 3.00 P.M.
Haiphong	Huichang	Friday, 24th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila	Amoy	Friday, 24th, 5.00 P.M.
	Zafiro	Saturday, 25th, 10.00 A.M.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO.

Nippon Maru	Sui Tai	Saturday, 25th, 1.15 P.M.
Haichang	Haichang	Saturday, 25th, 2.00 P.M.

## BREAD.

WE beg to inform our Customers and the Public of Hongkong that we have thoroughly reorganized our BAKERY, and have introduced many changes, and the whole process of manufacture is under the constant supervision of a European Baker.

The Sanitary condition of the Bakery is also carefully looked after, so as to ensure the production of clean, pure and wholesome Bread.

The Best Flour is used for making various kinds of Bread, such as French, Vienna, &c., &c., and samples will be sent on application.

## H. RUTTONJEE &amp; SON.

## TO-MORROW.

Eightieth Ordinary General Meeting, William Powell, Limited, noon.  
Ordinary General Meeting, Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd., noon.  
Sale, Household Furniture, Cosmopolitan Docks, Messrs. Hughes & Hough, 2.30 p.m.

## COMMERCIAL.

## EXCHANGE.

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

		September 23rd.
ON LONDON :—		
Telegraphic Transfer	1/87	
Bank Bills, on demand	1/87	
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/87	
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/87	
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/87	
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	1/87	
ON PARIS :—		
Bank Bills, on demand	219	
Credits, at 4 months' sight	223	
ON BREMEN :—		
On demand	178	
ON NEW YORK :—		
Bank Bills, on demand	423	
Credits, at 60 days' sight	433	
ON BOMBAY :—		
Telegraphic Transfer	131	
Bank, on demand	131	
ON CALCUTTA :—		
Telegraphic Transfer	131	
Bank, on demand	131	
ON SHANGHAI :—		
Bank, at sight	743	
Bank, at 30 days' sight	753	
ON YOKOHAMA :—		
On demand	753	
ON MANILA :—		
On demand—Peso	953	
ON SINGAPORE :—		
On demand	704	
ON BATAVIA :—		
On demand	37	pr.
ON HAIPHONG :—		
On demand	87	pr.
ON SUKON :—		
On demand	88	
ON BANGKOK :—		
On demand	88	
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate	111.45	
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	259.80	
BAU SILVER, per oz.	234	